

the United States to obtain lawful permanent resident status.

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I object to further proceedings on this bill at this time.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The bill will be placed on the calendar.

ORDER FOR THE RECORD REMAIN OPEN

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent the RECORD remain open until 1 p.m. today for Senators to submit statements.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

SECURITY ASSISTANCE ACT OF 2000—CONFERENCE REPORT

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I submit a report of the committee of conference on the bill H.R. 4919 to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 and the Arms Export Control Act, and for other purposes, and ask for its immediate consideration.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will report.

The legislative clerk reads as follows:

The committee on conference on the disagreeing votes of the two Houses on the amendment of the senate to the bill, H.R. 4919, having met, after full and free conference, have agreed to recommend and do recommend to their respective Houses this report, signed by all conferees on the part of both Houses.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senate will proceed to the consideration of the conference report.

(The report was printed in the House proceedings of the RECORD of September 19, 2000.)

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask consent the conference report be agreed to, the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table, and any statements relating to this conference report be printed in the RECORD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

CORRECTING THE ENROLLMENT OF H.R. 4919

Mr. LOTT. I now ask unanimous consent the Senate proceed to the consideration of H. Con. Res. 405, which corrects the enrollment of H.R. 4919. I ask unanimous consent the resolution be agreed to and the motion to reconsider be laid upon the table.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

The resolution (H. Con. Res. 405) was agreed to.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. LOTT. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in recess until 12 noon on Monday, and all other provisions of the previous orders be in effect.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

PROGRAM

Mr. LOTT. For the information of all Senators, the Senate will convene on Monday at 12 noon and will be in a period of morning business until 2 p.m. Senator DURBIN will be in control of the first hour and Senator THOMAS in control of the second hour. Following morning business, the Senate will resume debate on the motion to proceed to S. 2557, the National Energy Security Act. This is all on Monday.

As a reminder, cloture was filed on the pending amendment to the H-1B visa bill, and that vote will occur on Tuesday, 1 hour after the Senate convenes.

At 3:50 p.m. on Monday, the Senate will begin closing remarks on the Water Resources Development Act of 2000, with a vote scheduled to occur at 4:50 p.m.

Let me say, the chairman of the committee, Senator BOB SMITH of New Hampshire, has done an excellent job on this piece of legislation. He worked through a number of concerns that Senators had, but he would not have been able to get that agreement without the support and cooperation of Senator DASCHLE and Senator REID. This is important legislation. Water resources are important for our country. I am glad we are going to be able to complete this bill in the way it is being done and we will have it completed by 5 o'clock next Tuesday.

ORDER FOR RECESS

Mr. LOTT. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask the Senate stand in recess, under the previous order, following the remarks of Senator BAUCUS and Senator BYRD.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

Mr. LOTT. I yield the floor.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The Senator from Montana.

THE PASSING OF MAUREEN MANSFIELD

Mr. BAUCUS. Mr. President, I rise to honor a great Montanan, a great American, who passed away just a few days ago, Maureen Hayes Mansfield.

These are remarks about Maureen, but it is also a love story. Maureen was born Maureen Hayes in the State of Washington at the beginning of the last century, in 1905, and spent most of her youth in Butte, MT. Butte, at that time, was a live, bustling, raucous mining city, with big copper mines. Living in Butte, she met a grade school dropout, a mucker working in the Butte mines, a profound young man named Mike—Mike Mansfield.

Mike was not only a grade school dropout but he also was an extremely

wonderful person. Maureen must have recognized the strength in Mike at the time. Mike, as many of us know, served in all three branches of the armed services—age 17, 18, and 19. He had to maybe tell a little story about his age so he could get into—I think it was the Navy at the time.

Mike served, and Maureen noticed that. They became very close—they fell in love with each other, Mike living as a solitary boarder in a boarding house, Maureen living up in a nice spacious house with her large family in Butte. After they got to know each other even more, Maureen, who was a high school teacher in Butte, persuaded Mike to go back to school. She persuaded Mike to leave the mines, go back to school and get an education.

A few years later, they moved to Missoula, MT. In Missoula, Maureen quit her job. She cashed in her life insurance policy to support Mike's education so Mike could go back and get a university degree.

Mike gradually worked his way up and became a professor in history at the University of Montana. He got his master's degree at the University of Montana. And Maureen, in the year Mike got his master's in history, got hers in English, writing a thesis on Emily Bronte. Mike's thesis was on U.S.-Korea diplomatic relations.

Maureen persuaded Mike to run for Congress in 1940. It was the Western District in Montana. Mike was unsuccessful. It, ironically, is the same district that Jeannette Rankin, a very strong woman, held for a couple of terms. It is a district I once represented, and Lee Metcalf and other Montanans of great note have held.

Mike finally won in 1942. He came to Washington on a train—he did not take one of these jets; it was on a train, to Washington, DC—and set up his office. Maureen worked in his office without compensation.

They worked together; they were such a wonderful team. Mike then, after 10 years in the House, served 10 years in the Senate beginning in 1952. Years after his service in the House, he was elected majority leader of the Senate. He served 16 years, longer than any other American, as majority leader of the Senate. Then Mike, as we know, went off to serve as Ambassador to Japan under both President Carter and President Reagan.

This is a story probably about Mike Mansfield, but Maureen's death is time for us to reflect upon Maureen herself and upon the love that Mike and Maureen had for each other. They were inseparable. They were always together, always giving each other support, help, and confidence as a team.

I can remember when I met Mike. The majority leader's office at that time was a little more modest than it is today. Maureen was sitting in there, and they were talking a little bit. Right away I realized Mike and Maureen just did not have all the time